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BOROUGH OF TIPTON



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

including that of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

(G. H. ACTON, M.A.P.H.I.)



FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER
1957

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Medical Officer of Health

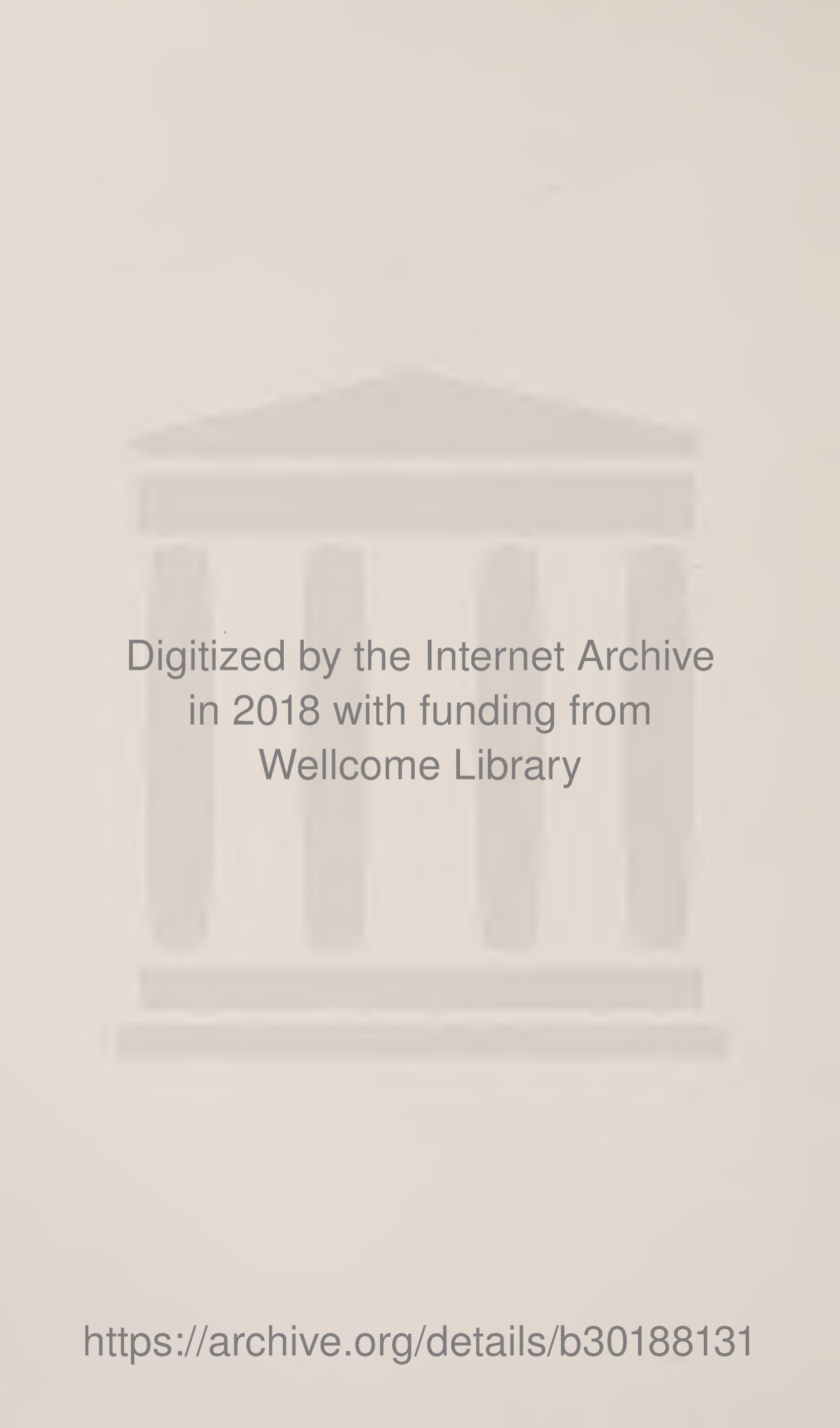
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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(at 31st December, 1957)

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. H. G. COX.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. O. G. Gutteridge.

Aldermen W. H. H irons, J. Gill and A. E. Bolton.

Councillors J. L. Allen, B. L. Bolton, S. Harris,

A. Morton, E. A. Pritchard, J. Udall, J. W. Walters

and W. Woodward.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health :

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

*G. H. ACTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors :

*W. J. HEMMINGS, M.A.P.H.I.

*E. K. PHIPPS, M.A.P.H.I.

*S. G. LARTER, M.A.P.H.I.

(commenced 2nd March, 1957)

Cleansing Inspector :

A. HOLDEN, A.M.Inst.P.C.

Clerks :

MRS. F. J. SLIM.

MISS B. D. MOON.

*Qualified Meat Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Tipton,
November, 1958.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1957.

The statistics supplied by the Registrar General show an increase in the estimated population of 90, i.e., to 39,630.

The perinatal mortality rate is high compared with that of England and Wales as a whole, and these figures and my comments upon them will be found in Table 5(b) et seq.

Communicable diseases were generally low in incidence, with the sole exception of measles for which 1957 was a "peak" year.

For two years in succession no case of diphtheria has been notified. The percentage of school children now immunised against the disease is calculated at 90.7 per cent. The figure for pre-school children is, however, only 40.7 per cent, and one would like to see this latter figure improved.

An intensive campaign for the immunisation of children against poliomyelitis was conducted during the year, but this was somewhat limited by the amount of vaccine available. 830 children had full doses of vaccine. Numbers for 1958 should show considerable improvement on these figures.

In the body of my report I refer to the outbreak of tuberculosis which occurred on an unauthorised caravan site during the first months of the year and in the course of investigation 14 cases of tuberculosis were discovered. All the caravan families have now been re-housed.

It is gratifying to see the increased number of new houses built during the year. One who consistently day in and day out, in the course of his visits to old property and to families living therein, sees the conditions under which some of them have to live, is the only one who fully appreciates the need for the replacement of these hovels by decent accommodation. A few of the worst cases may be brought to light by being the subject of comment and photograph in the newspapers, but most of the occupiers of these old unfit houses suffer uncomplainingly.

The housing of old people is one matter which is bound to figure increasingly in future years.

I am sincerely grateful for the consistent interest and encouragement in the work of the department given by the Chairmen of the Public Health and Housing Committees, to the general practitioners who practise in the Borough for their kind helpfulness and to the members of the Public Health Department staff for their invariable loyalty and assistance.

W. A. McLENNAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

SECTION I—STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,167
Population (1931 census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,814
Population (1951 census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,382
Population 1956 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,540
Population 1957 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,630
Number of inhabited houses, 31st December, 1957							...	...	10,843
Rateable Value (1st April, 1957)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£341,309
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1957/58						...	...	...	£1,346

The increase in population from last year as estimated by the Registrar General was 90, *i.e.*, from 39,540 to 39,630.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Live Births.					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	315	306	621
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
					—	—	—
					324	316	640

The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1957 is 16.15. The comparability factor provided by the Registrar General (0.89) brings this to a rate of 14.37 per thousand population, which is the standardised birth rate for 1957.

The following table shows the births and birth rates in Tipton Borough since 1948.

Live Births (Table 1).

Year	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Legitimate ...	786	735	675	711	673	716	681	625	681	621
Illegitimate ...	20	26	25	12	13	18	14	25	12	19
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	20.87	19.56	17.82	18.01	17.08	18.32	17.66	16.48	17.53	16.15

The standardised birth rate for Tipton is 14.37 per thousand population, the provisional rate for England and Wales being 16.1.

In 1957 the birth rate has fallen below the average for England and Wales to which it was equivalent in 1956.

							Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	20

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths for 1957 for Tipton is 30.30, the provisional figure for England and Wales being 22.4.

(Stillbirths (Table 2)).

Year	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	24.21	20.59	31.81	19.00	26.95	17.40	26.61	32.74	19.80	30.30

					Male	Female	Total	
Deaths	215	179	394

The crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population for Tipton for 1957 is therefore 9.94. The comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General for Tipton is 1.49. The crude death rate of 9.94 becomes standardised to a rate of 14.81 per 1,000 estimated population, the provisional rate for 1957 for England and Wales being 11.5 per 1,000.

Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death during the year, the Maternal Death Rate being 1.50.

			Male	Female	Total
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	11	13	24

This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 37.50 per 1,000 live births and a rate of 36.36 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. 1956 figures were 25.97 and 25.46 respectively.

The following table shows an analysis of infant deaths.

(Table 3).

Cause of Death		From birth to 4 weeks (neo-natal)	From 4 weeks to 12 months	Total Infant Deaths
1. Gastro-intestinal infective disease (enteritis, diarrhoea, etc.)	...	...	—	—
2. Other infective conditions (bronchopneumonia, bronchitis, etc.)	...	...	4	1
3. Non-infective conditions	...	...	2	—
4. Congenital malformations	...	...	10	1
5. Obstetrical injuries	...	...	—	—
6. Serious accidents	...	...	—	3
7. Unknown causes, e.g., prematurity	...	3	—	3
TOTALS	...	19	5	24

**Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 1957, per 1,000
civilian population (Table 4).**

		Live Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	Death Rate
England and Wales	...	16.1	22.4	11.5
TIPTON	...	14.37 Standardised	30.30	14.81 Standardised

**Comparative Infant Mortality Rates, 1957, per 1,000
live births (Table 5a).**

	Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births					
England and Wales	23.0
TIPTON	37.50

**Comparative Perinatal Mortality Rates, 1957, per 1,000
live and stillbirths (Table 5b).**

	Stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week per 1,000 live and still births					
England and Wales	36.2
TIPTON	50

The figure of 24 infant deaths is indeed depressing and the rate of 37.5 per 1,000 live births is approximately one and a half times the rate for 1956.

The same rate for the whole of England and Wales for 1957 is 23 per 1,000 live births.

However, the large majority of these deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life (19 out of 24), and ten of them were due to congenital causes, i.e., there was exhibited in the child at birth a defect or derangement which caused its death. Such defects can be genetic or the result of some agent in the environment of the foetus during its growth. In such a creature as man with a comparatively long foetal development, such things can and do occur, but it is obviously our duty to eliminate such possibilities as far as possible.

In conjunction with a consideration of the deaths of infants soon after birth, notice must be taken of stillbirths since the factors which contribute to early infant death are probably in large measure also those which kill the infant before its birth.

The term "perinatal mortality" has therefore been created to include stillbirths and the deaths of infants under one week of age and this rate is calculated in reference to the total live and stillbirths.

The perinatal mortality rate for Tipton for 1957 is 50 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, whereas that for England and Wales as a whole is 36.2.

A survey of perinatal mortality has recently been undertaken on a national scale but the results of this are not yet published.

It is obvious, however, that increasing attention must be paid to the health of the mother during the prenatal period and further research directed to the causation of premature birth and congenital abnormalities in the infant.

The following table gives the causes of death during 1957.

Detailed Causes of Death (Registrar General's figures). (Table 6).

	Disease						M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	2	5	
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1	
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	1	
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—	
6. Meningococcal infections	1	—	1	
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	
8. Measles	—	1	1	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	7	16		
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	2	10		
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5	5		
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6	6		
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	16	31			
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	1	1		
16. Diabetes	—	1	3	4		
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	22	34			
18. Coronary disease, angina	27	14	41			
19. Hypertension with heart disease	6	2	8			
20. Other heart disease	35	36	71			
21. Other circulatory disease	4	5	9			
22. Influenza	7	2	9			
23. Pneumonia	18	7	25			
24. Bronchitis	27	8	35			
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	7	2	9			
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3			
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1			
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	3	6			
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—			
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	1	1		
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3			
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	19	35			
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	3	5			
34. All other accidents	8	7	15			
35. Suicide	1	1	2			
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—			
TOTAL (all causes)				...	...	215	179	394	

The following table gives the seven chief causes of death in their order.

(Table 7).

Cause of death	M.	F.	Total	% of total deaths in 1957	% of total deaths in 1956
Heart disease	68	52	120	30.46	32.89
Cancer	32	37	69	17.51	20.07
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	19	35	8.88	10.86
Bronchitis	27	8	35	8.88	9.87
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	22	34	8.63	8.22
Pneumonia	18	7	25	6.35	4.61
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	8	7	15	3.81	.76

The standardised death rate for the year 1957 is 14.81 per thousand estimated population.

The figures in Table 7 show that heart disease remains the principal cause of death and has been responsible for 120 deaths in 1957, compared with 100 in 1956.

Cancer is still the second important cause of death and the number of deaths from this has increased to 69 compared with 61 in 1956, although the percentage it bears to the total has fallen slightly because the total number of deaths is greater.

During the year a report was presented to the Council on "Cancer of the lung and bronchus". This attempted a comparison between the figures for Tipton and those for England and Wales as a whole over the years from 1950-1956, and showed that the average percentage of deaths from lung cancer to all deaths over those years was approximately the same in Tipton as in the whole of England and Wales.

Tuberculosis as a cause of death is fading annually and this year for the first time it is not included among the seven chief causes of death. There were only 5 deaths in 1957 from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from non-pulmonary.

The following table shows comparative figures from the year 1948.

(Table 8).

Year	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
No. of deaths	...	401	382	420	440	377	340	293	332	304	394
Death Rate per 1,000 est. resd. population	10.39	9.82	10.69	11.19	9.58	8.66	7.45	8.42	7.68	9.94	
									Stan.	Stan.	
									Death	Death	
									Rate	Rate	
									11.44	14.81	
Maternal deaths	...	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Maternal death rate	—	2.57	1.38	—	—	1.34	1.40	1.49	—	1.50	
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	...	44	33	24	26	19	26	21	21	18	24
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	54.59	43.36	34.28	35.96	27.70	35.42	30.22	32.31	25.97	37.50	

SECTION II

SECTION II — PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following tables give particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases and the number of deaths certified as due to these.

Incidence of Infectious Disease (Table 9).

Disease	Number of Cases										
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957			
Scarlet Fever	84	53	67	44	17	54	56	19
Diphtheria	1	14	5	8	3	3	—	—
Measles	82	798	267	403	133	591	7	721
Whooping Cough	65	134	52	120	64	51	92	31	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	19	44	28	34	32	16	11	10		
Erysipelas	2	1	3	—	2	1	1	1	
Meningococcal Infection	—	3	2	1	1	—	2	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	20	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	3	1	4	2	5	32	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	2	—	1	1	4	—	2	
Enteric Fever or Typhoid Fever	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Para-typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	—	1	2	—	6	6	19	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	

Deaths from Infectious Disease (Table 10).

Disease	Number of Deaths (Registrar General's figures)										
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957			
Diphtheria	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	14	16	16	19	10	9	14	25
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—

Analysis of Infectious Diseases according to Age Groups (Table 11).

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis
Under 1 year	—	—	30	6	—
1—2	2	3	84	7	1
3—4	3	1	297	9	—
5—9	13	2	306	9	—
10—14	—	—	4	—	—
15—24	1	1	—	—	—
25 and over	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	19	8	721	31	1

Age Groups	Food Poisoning	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia
Under 5 years	1	3	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—
15—44	—	5	—	2
45—64	—	2	—	—
65 and over	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	1	10	1	2

The foregoing tables (9, 10 and 11) point to the fact that 1957 was a year of heavy incidence so far as measles was concerned (721 cases) and not since 1951 (798 cases) have there been so many children affected. Of course this was in a measure expected because of the extremely low incidence in 1956 (7 cases) and typical of the two-yearly or three-yearly cycle shown by the disease.

Whooping cough was less prevalent.

Only one case of poliomyelitis was notified.

The incidence of dysentery and food poisoning was considerably less than in 1956, only 8 cases of dysentery and one of food poisoning being notified.

This is the second year in succession in which no case of diphtheria has been notified. Particulars of children immunised are given in Table 12.

The following table shows the number of children who have received a primary immunisation against diphtheria during the year and also those who have had a secondary reinforcing injection.

(Table 12).

		Age at date of final injection (as regards "A") or of reinforcing injection (as regards "B")							
		Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 to 9 yrs.	10 to 14 yrs.	Total
A.	Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation	195	278	47	12	13	111	53	709
B.	Number of children who received a reinforcing dose after having had primary injection in earlier years	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	203
		...	...	...	...	...	...	7	213
	TOTAL (all ages)	...	...	195	278	47	12	16	314
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
									922

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria has fallen somewhat this year, 709 children having received a full course of primary immunisation. The corresponding figure for 1956 was 927. The number of children receiving a reinforcing dose is small this year (213) since the bulk of these children received their "boost" dose last year and those failing to be done this year were only the residue of school entrants left over from 1956 and who could not be re-immunised in their first term at school.

The number of children of school age at December, 1957, in the borough is 7,723, this number including infant, junior and senior departments. Records show that a total of 7,007 children had been immunised against diphtheria up to that month, and this gives a percentage of protected children of 90.7 per cent which is only a slight variation on last year's figure of 91.8 per cent.

The total number of children under five years of age at December, 1957, is reckoned as 3,355. Only 1,367 of these had been fully immunised against diphtheria, which gives a percentage of 40.7 per cent. Of course, this figure of immunised children under 5 years of age can never reach the high percentage obtained among school children, since it contains in the total of 3,355 children those born in the later months of 1957 who, by reason of their age, are too young to be immunised, it being generally considered that between the 6th and 8th month is the optimum age for commencing immunisation against diphtheria.

If an infant has not been immunised by his first birthday a reminder is sent to parents, and if this fails to achieve a response a visit is paid to the home by a health visitor.

Taking both school and pre-school children together the percentage of children in the borough who have been immunised against diphtheria is 75.4 per cent.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

The following table shows the work done.

Children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

(Table 13).

Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	Total
111	173	7	6	3	2	—	302

Total immunised before 1957.

Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
769	9	778

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the vaccinations performed during 1957.

(Table 14).

	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	Over 15 years	Total
Number vaccinated ...	28	36	6	10	80
Number re-vaccinated ...	—	—	—	24	24

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

(Table 15).

	Year of Birth		Male	Female	Total
1947	94	87	181
1948	103	72	175
1949	91	103	194
1950	82	78	160
1951	47	42	89
1952	8	4	12
1953	4	3	7
1954	—	3	3
TOTALS		...	429	392	821

An intensive campaign for the immunisation of children against poliomyelitis was conducted during the year, but the numbers of children who were dealt with were limited by the availability of poliomyelitis vaccine. In all, 830 Tipton children had a complete course during 1957, being immunised by their own doctors or at Clinic or School.

Tuberculosis.

Seventy-four cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, and Table 16 gives comparative figures with previous years.

(Table 16).

Notifications of Tuberculosis during the last 10 years			
Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
1948	61	12	73
1949	43	10	53
1950	44	5	49
1951	48	2	50
1952	50	5	55
1953	56	3	59
1954	60	4	64
1955	48	4	52
1956	43	1	44
1957	73	1	74

During the year 17 families were rehoused in which there was a case of tuberculosis, and in two instances lodger families were rehoused on this account.

Analysis of Notifications of Tuberculosis according to Age Groups.

(Table 17).

Age Groups	New Cases				Removals from Register on account of Death, Revised Diagnosis, Recovery, Transfers (position at 31st December, 1957)				Total	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
2—5	4	6	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	1
5—10	2	4	—	1	7	—	1	—	—	1
10—15	4	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	5	4	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	2
20—25	2	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	2	—	—	3	4	2	—	—	6
35—45	2	2	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	4
45—55	7	1	—	—	8	2	1	—	—	3
55—65	9	1	—	—	10	3	1	—	—	4
65—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	38	35	—	1	74	10	10	—	1	21

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1957, was 629 pulmonary and 153 non-pulmonary.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 74, and of these 73 were pulmonary. For 1956 the figure was 44 (43 pulmonary). The heavier incidence has hitherto always been in people over school age, but in 1957 quite a number of cases fell in the 2-5 years and 5-15 years age groups, as will be seen from Table 17, (25 cases).

I made a special report to the Public Health Committee in February, 1957, on an "outbreak" of tuberculosis which occurred chiefly among the residents of a caravan site in Hall Lane. After receiving the initial notifications in respect of two adults and one child, a complete census of these caravan dwellers was made and it was as a result of X-rays, clinical examinations and skin tests that a further 11 cases were found. A total of 14 cases were notified, 12 living in the caravans and two children living fairly near who were related to caravan residents. Eleven of the fourteen cases were young children.

The caravans on this site constituted a somewhat inter-related community living under deplorable conditions. Several of the trailers were unfit for habitation and there was gross overcrowding in some of the vans. There was no sanitary accommodation on the site, although a few of the vans had chemical closets attached. There was no mains

water supply and although most families obtained water from adjoining council houses, a water hole at the foot of the canal embankment was used, in spite of the fact that the residents had all been warned that this water was grossly contaminated. There had apparently been repeated exposure to infected relations in the cramped, overheated and over-crowded vans and it was not altogether surprising that the spread of tuberculosis had been so rapid.

Since the outbreak the whole community has now been rehoused by the Council and measures taken to prevent the access of further vans to the site.

SECTION III

SECTION III—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are administered by the Staffordshire County Council and are not matters for inclusion in this report.

However, a listing of these services may afford help to members of the Council and to the Public when it is desired to make use of them or to recommend their use to others.

Prenatal Clinics.

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.
Friday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Midwives Session.

Central Clinic—Tuesday, 1-30 to 3-30 p.m.

Child Welfare Centres.

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.
Monday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Ocker Hill Methodist Church, Ocker Hill Road, Tipton.
Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Tividale Street Methodist Church, Burnt Tree, Tipton.
Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Canal Street Methodist Church, Tipton Green, Tipton.
Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Domestic Help Service.

A staff of Domestic Helps is available for attendance at homes within the Borough in cases of illness or confinement.

Applications for this service should be made to the Area Health Office, Wood Street, Tipton.

Midwifery Service.

The following midwives are now practising in the Borough.

Nurse Rayman, 5, Stella Road, Tipton.
Nurse Phazey, 16, Victoria Road, Tipton.
Nurse Williams, 34, Woodcroft Avenue, Tipton.
(Serves also in Coseley district).
Nurse Brinton, 16, Princes Road, Tividale.
(Serves also in Tividale district).

Health Visiting.

This service is carried out for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health by seven full-time and one part-time Health Visitors, who can be consulted any day at the Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton, or at the branch Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing in the Borough is undertaken by the following nurses :—

Nurse Cotterill, 56, Florence Road, Tipton.
Nurse Wardley, 3, Charles Road, Tipton.
Nurse Hunter, 8, Tame Road, Tipton.
Nurse Slyfield, 54, Leasowe Road, Tipton.
Nurse Thomas, 154, Highfield Road, Tipton.
Nurse Chivers, 127, Oval Road, Tipton.

Home Nursing requisites are available on loan from the above nurses or from the Nursing Requisites Depot at the Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Vaccination.

Vaccination was carried out on request by all general practitioners in the Borough.

Immunisation.

In addition to the facilities available at all Child Welfare Centres and schools for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, immunisation was also undertaken during the year by all general practitioners.

Ambulance Service.

The Ambulance Station covering the Borough Area is at Green Street, Coseley. (Telephone No. Sedgley 3048).

Day Nursery.

The Toll End Road Nursery continued to operate during the year and 50 places were available.

SECTION IV

SECTION IV — HOUSING (Joint Report).

The number of new houses erected in the Borough during 1957 was as follows :—

No. of Council houses completed	102	}	...	214
No. of Council flats completed	112		...	
No. of houses completed by private enterprise			16	
				—
		Total	...	230
				—

The number of new houses and flats erected show an increase of 181 on last year's figure, which was 49.

SLUM CLEARANCE ACTION — HOUSING ACT, 1957.

(a) Individual Unfit Houses.

Eighty-seven houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and Demolition Orders were made in each case, viz. :—

- 46, 48, 86, 88 and 90, Horseye Road.
- 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120 and 121, Leabrook Road.
- 19, 20 and 21, Gospel Oak Road.
- 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Providence Street.
- 1 and 2, Court 3, Providence Street.
- 1, 2 and 3, Court 2, Providence Street.
- 2, 3, 4 and 5, Horseye Drive.
- 17a and 18, Tame Road.
- 7 and 8, Sanders Street.
- 6, 7, 8 and 9, Mill Street.
- 247, 248, 249 and 250, Horseye Heath.
- 2 and 4, Court 14, Horseye Heath.
- 39, 40, 41 and 42, Dudley Port.
- 100, 101, 102, 103 and 104, Park Lane East.
- 9, Castle Street.
- 2, 3 and 4, Court 2, Albion Street.
- 38, Coppice Street.
- 2 and 3, Court 1, Barnfield Road.
- 106, Bloomfield Road.
- 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 28, 29 and 30, Brown Lion Street.
- 2, 4, 6, 68, 70 and 72, High Street, Princes End.
- 5, 6, 7 and 8, Foundry Street.

Of the above 87 houses, 48 were of the "Through" type and 39 of the "Back-to-Back" type.

(b) Houses Acquired by the Local Authority for Demolition.

The following 18 houses were acquired for demolition during the year.

- 123, 124, 127 and 128, Bridge Road.
- 2, 4 and 5, Court 5, Bridge Road.
- 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79, Aston Street.
- 1 Court 4, Aston Street.
- 23, Union Street.

During the year, 73 houses previously condemned as being unfit for human habitation were demolished.

The following table shows the total number of houses dealt with under the Housing Acts from 1933, the commencement of the slum clearance programme to 31st December, 1957.

	Total No. of houses	Total No. of houses demolished	Total No. of persons displaced
Clearance Areas	1,476	1,387	6,684
Individual unfit houses and vans in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made ...	876	719	3,441
Parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders have been made	16	8	82
Individual unfit houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted	13	—	32
Individual unfit houses and vans demolished in anticipation of Demolition Orders	89	89	350
TOTAL	2,470	2,203	10,589

Rehousing and Overcrowding.

The number of families provided with a Council house during 1957 was 219 as against 72 in 1956.

Of the above number of families rehoused, 60 were living in overcrowded conditions.

The following table gives a summary of the families rehoused.

	Total No. of families rehoused	Total No. of persons rehoused	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved
Sub-tenants living in Council houses	42	136	29
Sub-tenants living in private houses	4	16	1
Tenants living in private houses	37	152	9
Tenants living in houses condemned under the Housing Act	136	468	21
TOTAL	219	772	60

The following table shows the approximate average number of persons per house and the average number of persons per room in the Borough.

Year	Number of houses in the Borough	Average number of persons per house	Average number of persons per room
1921	7,375	4.63	1.14
1931	7,796	4.60	1.11
1946	9,308	4.0	0.92
1947	9,598	4.0	0.91
1948	9,838	3.94	0.91
1949	10,037	3.87	0.90
1950	10,190	3.85	0.90
1951	10,292	3.82	0.89
1952	10,415	3.78	0.89
1953	10,532	3.73	0.88
1954	10,627	3.7	0.88
1955	10,662	3.7	0.88
1956	10,686	3.7	0.88
1957	10,843	3.65	0.87

Rent Act, 1957.

Twenty-one applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received under the above Act. In 18 cases certificates were granted by the Local Authority and in the remaining three cases, undertakings to remedy the defects were received from the landlords of the houses concerned.

The number of new houses built by the Council during the year 1957 was 214, and the following table shows the number of houses erected annually since 1947.

Year	Council Houses and Flats built	Private Houses built	Total
1947	254	36	290
1948	198	10	208
1949	200	7	207
1950	141	12	153
1951	122	8	130
1952	135	15	150
1953	128	26	154
1954	158	5	163
1955	82	31	113
1956	36	13	49
1957	214	16	230

It is gratifying to record the increase in the number of new houses erected during 1957. The housing needs of many families are so urgent and the deterioration of old property so great, that a rate of building of 300 new houses per year should be the target. This, it will be recalled, was the figure advised by me and adopted by the Council when the report on "Slum Clearance" was approved in 1954.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1957 and in respect of Cleansing and Refuse Disposal for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958.

Housing was again one of the main problems of the Department and during the year 87 individual demolition orders were made on unfit houses. The total number of houses dealt with under the Housing Act since the re-commencement of slum clearance after the war is 407. The number of cases of overcrowding relieved totalled 60, making a total of 554 families who have been found accommodation by the Council during the last seven years.

The only solution to the housing problem in this Borough is by the clearance of areas of unfit houses and the re-development of the cleared sites with flats of three and more storeys. The Council has made a good start in this direction and it is hoped to bring along in the near future larger areas of unfit houses for clearance with a view to re-development on the lines mentioned.

The coming into operation of the Rent Act, 1957, has created much additional work and the number of people visiting the office for advice has been considerable.

Much progress has been made by industry in the abatement of atmospheric pollution since the advent of the Clean Air Act. The change over to oil firing and the installation of automatic stokers to boilers has made a noticeable difference in the amount of dark smoke emission. However, it is frustrating that a number of pollution complaints are not entirely soluble.

The work of meat inspection at the three slaughterhouses again occupied a considerable portion of the Inspectors' time. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected totalled 86,004, an increase of 10,534 over the previous year.

The work of implementing the Food Hygiene Regulations has been one of the main tasks of the Department and it is gratifying to report that co-operation from occupiers of food premises on the whole has been satisfactory.

The results of bacteriological examination of milk and ice cream samples taken during the year were excellent.

The cost of collection and disposal of house and trade refuse and street cleansing again showed an increase of £1,376 over the previous year. The extra cost was due to increased wages.

Comments on other branches of work carried out are given in later pages.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their confidence, the Medical Officer of Health for his encouragement and support and the whole of the staff for their able and active co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACTON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION V

SECTION V.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

The total number of visits and inspections made during the year was 5,733 as against 4,590 during the previous year.

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts	...	310
Re-inspection of premises in respect of notices served	...	1,067
Nuisances discovered in course of district inspection	...	166
Housing visits re overcrowding, rehousing, demolitions, etc.	...	724
Visits to houses re Rent Act, 1957	...	70
Dirty and verminous houses	...	18
Visits under the Food & Drugs Acts and Food Hygiene Regulations		186
Shops, canteens, etc., re unsound food	...	450
Shops under the Shops Act, 1950	...	19
Ice cream premises	...	16
Markets	...	49
Slaughterhouses	...	1,167
Offensive trade premises	...	10
Shops re Pet Animals Act	...	7
Factories	...	33
Tents, vans and sheds	...	71
Defective and obstructed drains	...	413
Infectious disease cases	...	166
Premises infested with rats and mice	...	90
Visits re Atmospheric Pollution	...	99
Petroleum Regulations (licensed storage premises)	...	131
Cinemas	...	7
Schools	...	4
Stables	...	4
Visits re pig-keeping	...	12
Visits re National Assistance Act, 1950	...	2
Premises re Rag Flock Act	...	1
Miscellaneous visits	...	441
Total	...	5,733

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The main air pollution problem in this heavily industrialised area is in respect of the emission of grit and dust and fumes containing a proportion of sulphur dioxide, and these emanate chiefly from cupolas, galvanising plants, blast furnaces, moulding shops and other works to a lesser degree.

With the advent of the Clean Air Act, several industrial undertakings have and are taking the necessary steps to comply with the provisions of the Act, and the following table indicates the amount of work which has been carried out or is in progress.

Premises	Nuisance	Result
Offensive trade premises	Smoke nuisance	Automatic underfeed stokers to two boilers installed.
Iron Foundry	Grit and dust nuisance from use of pulverised anthracite fuel	Extraction plant installed.
Iron Foundry	Grit and dust nuisance from use of pulverised bituminous fuel.	Extraction plant to be installed.
Iron Foundry	Smoke nuisance	Change over from coal to oil.
Engineering Works	Smoke nuisance	Change over from coal to oil.
Engineering Works	Smoke nuisance	Automatic stokers to boilers installed.
Bottling Plant	Smoke nuisance	Automatic underfeed stoker installed.
Rolling Mills	Smoke nuisance	Change over from coal to oil.
Scrap Metal Works	Smoke nuisance	Installation of oil burners.

The provisions of the Clean Air Act relating to the installation of new furnaces, height of chimneys, etc., which came into operation on the 31st December, 1956, have proved most useful and in every case the Local Authority has had full co-operation from the managements concerned in respect of their requirements to enable these provisions of the Clean Air Act to be implemented satisfactorily.

During the year Building Byelaws under Sec. 61, Public Health Act, and Sec. 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were made and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. This provides for the installation in new buildings of only such appliances for heating and cooking as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuels.

In respect of domestic smoke pollution it is hoped to make progress at an early date for the establishment of smoke control areas. Also, consideration should be given by the Local Authority in making it a condition of tenancy in all new houses and flats that only smokeless fuels should be burned.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

Deposit Gauges.

The following table shows the monthly recordings expressed in tons per square mile from the four deposit gauges.

Month		Park Lane School	Grammar School Alexandra Road	Jubilee Park Ocker Hill	Ocker Hill School Gospel Oak Road
January	...	14.58	37.01	* —	20.92
February	...	17.81	25.46	14.48	15.28
March	...	12.41	42.85	15.18	21.86
April	...	11.71	14.38	7.21	10.76
May	...	19.48	18.09	10.24	16.39
June	...	13.94	20.58	32.69	17.40
July	...	19.51	37.14	24.48	25.16
August	...	* —	25.62	13.20	14.23
September	...	19.27	28.45	15.47	14.47
October	...	13.93	36.10	17.90	18.22
November	...	13.51	19.24	10.51	11.36
December	...	21.16	37.32	23.73	25.34
Total Deposit	...	177.31 (11 months)	342.24	185.09 (11 months)	211.39
Average monthly deposit	...	16.12	28.52	16.83	17.62

* Containers damaged.

The average monthly deposit over the whole of the Borough for the year under review was 19.77 tons per square mile as against 20.65 for 1956.

The deposit gauges have been in operation for eight years and the average readings expressed in tons per square mile per month for the whole of the Borough are as follows :—

1950	...	26.25	1954	...	22.4
1951	...	25.5	1955	...	21.1
1952	...	23.1	1956	...	20.65
1953	...	20.04	1957	...	19.77

The results of the analyses of the deposited matter during 1957 is 2.95 tons per square mile per month lower than the average for the previous seven years.

Lead Peroxide Gauges — Record of Sulphur Pollution.

Monthly recordings of Sulphur Trioxide (SO_3) collected in milligrams per 100 square centimetres per day from seven appliances are shown in the following table.

Month	Mount Street School	Park Lane School	Rear of Coneygre Foundry	Municipal Buildings	Ocker Hill School	Jubilee Park	Grammar School Alexandra Road
January	2.27	2.61	2.90	3.66	1.73	4.47	4.03
February	3.31	2.93	3.47	1.69	3.34	2.65	4.28
March	2.31	1.93	3.11	2.04	2.05	1.76	3.11
April	1.86	1.90	1.43	1.69	2.33	1.81	2.09
May	1.51	1.54	1.04	1.60	1.78	1.54	2.06
June	0.43	0.93	0.85	0.94	1.36	0.99	1.17
July	0.50	0.93	0.55	0.92	1.28	3.37	1.44
August	0.81	* —	1.98	0.94	1.29	2.14	1.41
September	3.13	1.36	0.79	1.14	3.36	1.91	1.92
October	1.91	2.18	1.11	3.04	2.40	1.96	2.95
November	1.68	2.70	2.50	2.28	1.19	2.20	2.21
December	1.49	2.50	2.88	1.94	3.57	2.46	3.26
Total Deposit	21.21	21.51 (11 months)	22.61	21.88	25.68	27.26	29.93
Average Monthly Deposit	1.77	1.96	1.88	1.82	2.14	2.27	2.49

*Appliance damaged.

The monthly average for the whole of the Borough was 2.05 as against 2.62 during 1956.

It will be observed that the winter reading is practically double the summer sulphur dioxide reading which would infer that the domestic sulphur nuisance is about equal to that produced by industry.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

The number of houses disinfected after infectious disease totalled 31.

During the year the household furniture and effects of 103 families from condemned houses were disinfested and removed to Council houses.

In addition, the household effects of 28 families not disinfested were removed into Council houses.

Complaints.

The number of complaints received during the year was 549 as against 735 during 1956, and are summarised below. 177 of these concerned choked drains which were promptly dealt with by workmen from this Department.

Choked drains	...	...	...	...	177
General defects to houses	...	...	...	...	150
Offensive odours	...	...	...	...	11
Rat and mice infestation	...	...	...	...	98
Insect infestation	...	...	...	...	54
Caravans	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	5
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	3
Flooded cellars	...	...	...	...	21
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	22

Shops Act, 1950.

No outstanding irregularities of the above Act were found during the year. There have been no prosecutions for opening after permitted hours, but two warnings were given to shop-keepers for this type of offence.

Statement of Removal of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances in and around Dwellings, etc.

During the year under review, 281 preliminary and 53 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of sanitary defects in and around dwellings and the following table shows the nature of the work actually carried out.

Nature of Work Done.

Dwelling Houses :					No.
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	216
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	90
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	36
External walls rebuilt, repaired or cement rendered	...	...	...	...	31
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	61
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	29
Fixed windows made to open	...	...	...	...	2
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	49
Windows provided with new sash cords	...	...	...	...	69
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	26
General house fittings repaired or renewed (boilers, fire-ranges, etc.)	...	...	...	...	22
Staircases repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	11
Separate water supply provided	...	...	...	...	6
Additional wash-houses provided	...	...	...	...	5
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	4
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of brick and quarry sills	...	...	...	...	5
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	10
Sink waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	13
Wash-houses rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	70
Water supply laid on to wash-houses	...	...	...	...	5
Chimney flues repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Wash-house coppers, firegrates, etc., renewed	...	...	...	...	18
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	29
Covers to cellar areas renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Verandahs repaired	...	...	...	...	4

Drainage :

Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	413
Main drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	8
W.C. branch drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	38
Waste and surface water drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	14
Additional inspection chambers installed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
New covers to inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ventilation pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional gullies to drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
New intercepting and gully traps fitted	...	...	...	...	...	8

Yards, Passages, etc. :

Yard and passage surfaces repaired	.....	...	...	...	...	9
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6

Closets :

Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	19
W.C. buildings repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	74
New W.C. pedestal pans fitted	...	...	...	...	...	26
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	42
Flush pipes, water supply pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	46
Seats to W.C. pans renewed	...	...	...	...	...	24
Midden privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	2
Urinal stalls reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	3

Accumulations :

Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Stagnant water removed	...	...	...	...	...	9

General :

Stables limewashed and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	3
Housing of caravans on land so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	5
Burning of trade refuse discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	3
Emission of noxious effluvia discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dangerous buildings demolished	...	...	...	...	...	2

Results of Legal Proceedings.

Situation of Premises	Nature of Complaint	Acts under which proceedings were instituted	Result	
The Coppice	Housing of vans used for human habitation on land so as to be a nuisance.	Section 94, Public Health Act, 1936.	Nuisance granted.	Orders Vans removed.
1, New Street	House defects.	„ „	Nuisance Order granted.	Work completed.
3, New Street	House defects.	„ „	Nuisance Order granted.	Work completed.

Water Supply

The public water supply is derived from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

The water received is satisfactory in quality and quantity and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

Bacteriological examination and chemical analyses of 48 samples of water were made during the year and found to be satisfactory.

The following is a summary of the number of houses and the proportion of population supplied with water direct to houses or wash-house and by means of stand pipes.

		Proportion of Houses	Proportion of Population.
(a)	Direct to houses	93.4%	92.8%
(b)	By means of stand pipes 1.5 } Laid on to wash-houses 5.1 }	6.6%	7.2%

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Report for 12 months ended 31st March, 1958.

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including Business Premises)		
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's district	33	10,843	1,090	11,966	
2. Number of properties inspected by Local Authority during the 12 months ended 31st March, 1958, as a result of—					
(a) Notification	11	184	22	217	
(b) Survey under the Act	9	38	3	50	
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	16	—	16	
3. Number of properties inspected (under 2) which were found to be infested with rats	Major 1 Minor 17	1 171	1 20	3 208	
Number of properties inspected (under 2) which were found to be infested with mice	2	61	4	67	
4. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	20	233	25	278	
5. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	28	251	33	312	
6. Number of notices served ...	—	—	—	—	

Petroleum Act.

100 premises are licensed to store petroleum spirit and mixtures in the area, the total amount licensed being 84,870 gallons. Licence fees amounted to £60 10 0.

5 licences covering the storage of 2,007 tons of Carbide of Calcium were also issued ; the fees amounted to £7 0 0.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

4 licences were issued in respect of premises which upon inspection were found to be suitable.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories :—				
With mechanical power ...	173	29	14	—
Without mechanical power ...	19	3	1	—
TOTAL	192	32	15	—

Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	—	—	—
Defective drainage of floors	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :—					
(a) Insufficient	1	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	7	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
	14	14	—	4	—

Outwork.

During the year three lists were received from Employers. These contained 417 names. No reminder notices were sent out to employers.

Nature of work	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Sec. 110
Carding of hooks, buttons, etc.	415
Making of wearing apparel	2

SECTION VI

SECTION VI. — INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat Inspection.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the three private slaughterhouses in the Borough during the year under review was 86,004 as against 75,470 in 1956.

The percentage of the number of animals affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis was 8·25 as against 8·6 during the previous year. This is mainly accounted for by the number of animals affected by parasitic diseases.

It is again very gratifying to note that the animals affected with Tuberculosis showed a reduction over the previous year. The number of animals affected with the disease declined to the record low figure of 3·23 per cent.

The total amount of meat condemned was 83 tons, 2 cwts., 1 qtr. and 21 lbs. The condemned meat is stained in accordance with the Ministry's instructions, collected and then disposed of to a reputable firm manufacturing fertiliser, etc.

The following table shows the total carcases inspected and the number condemned and the carcases in which some part or organ was condemned at the three slaughterhouses in use in the Borough.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle			Sheep		
	Excluding	Cows	Calves	and	Pigs	Horses
	Cows			Lambs		
Number killed	3,617 (3,760)	124 (286)	33 (180)	8,752 (8,209)	73,478 (63,035)	— (—)
Number inspected	3,617 (3,760)	124 (286)	33 (180)	8,752 (8,209)	73,478 (63,035)	— (—)
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	— (—)	3 (17)	5 (2)	11 (8)	164 (85)	— (—)
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	905 (1,037)	40 (216)	— (—)	347 (299)	6,888 (4,864)	— (—)
Percentage of number inspected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	25·0 (27·6)	24·7 (81·5)	15·12 (1·1)	4·1 (3·7)	9·6 (7·9)	— (—)
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	5 (7)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	28 (41)	— (—)
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	199 (242)	14 (19)	— (—)	— (—)	2,532 (2,298)	— (—)
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5·6 (6·6)	12·1 (6·6)	— (—)	— (—)	3·5 (3·7)	— (—)
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	39 (49)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration...	39 (49)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Figures in brackets relate to 1956)

Table showing meat condemned from 3,741 cattle slaughtered during 1957.

Disease	Whole Car- cases	Mesenteries						Other Parts					
		Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys and Skirts	Intestines				
Tuberculosis	6	81	141	78	88	100	53	20	150
Septicaemia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	75
Actinomycosis	1	68	3	1	1	1	1	2	2
Congestion	—	—	3	17	—	4	—	23	1	1
Cysticercus Bovis	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Parasitic Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Abscesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Melanosis	—	—	6	27	—	—	—	—	40	40
Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarcocyst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adhesions, Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Nephritis, Tumours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Bacterial Necrosis, Tumours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telangiectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Fatty Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Totals	9	192	355	210	789	155	95	38	206	111

Table showing meat condemned from 73,478 pigs slaughtered during 1957.

Disease	Whole Car- cases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Mesenteries and Intestines		Other Parts
									53	700	
Tuberculosis	29	2,507	907	907	1	1	1	932
Anaemia	1	1	1	8	8	2	1	48 Forequarters and Shoulders—Localised Tuberculosis, Abscesses and Fractures, etc.
Immaturity	8	8	8	8	8	16	—	—
Septicaemic Conditions	62	62	62	62	62	124	62	24 Hindquarters—Localised Tuberculosis, Sepsis, Bruising, etc.
Acute Swine Erysipelas	17	17	17	17	17	34	17	8
Pathological Emaciation	8	8	8	8	8	16	8	11 Flanks—Tuberculosis, Abscesses, Sepsis.
Jaundice	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Imperfect Bleeding and Fevered Flesh	14	14	14	14	14	28	14	3 Loins—Abscesses.
Extensive Bruising Wounds, etc.	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	4 Chumps—Abscesses.
Dead on arrival or found dead in lairages	33	33	33	33	33	66	33	78 Hocks—Arthritis, Rheumatism.
Pyaemia	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	39 Collars—Localised Tuberculosis, Abscesses.
Moribund	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	61 Leafs—Peritonitis.
Tumours, Abscesses	—	129	189	189	339	41	10	—
Actinomycosis	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Pleurisy, Pericarditis, Peritonitis	—	—	2,922	3,247	2,321	181	253	24
Pneumonia	—	—	725	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Infections	—	—	139	—	1,389	—	—	—
Congestion, Infarcts, Torsion, etc.	—	—	377	—	377	—	851	—
Fatty Conditions	—	—	—	—	202	—	—	—
Nephritis, Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,662	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	374	—	—	—
Totals	192	2,800	5,423	4,507	6,073	1,086	1,344	2,060
											1,119

Table showing meat condemned from 8,752 sheep slaughtered during 1957.

Disease	Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Mesenteries	Other Parts
Dropsy and Emaciation	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6 1 Leg — Fracture.
General Dropsy	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2 4 Flanks—Blood Splash, Peritonitis.
Anaemia, advanced	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1 7 Breasts—
Septic Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2 Empyema.
Extensive Bruising	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2 Abscess.
Congestion	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	2 Blood Splash.
Abscesses	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1 Bruising.
Parasitic Infections	—	—	—	35	—	326	—	— 1 Shoulder—Arthritis.
Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Peritonitis	...	—	—	—	7	7	7	—	—	—
Decomposition	—	—	5	5	5	—	—	—
Totals	11	20	61	26	352	11	11	22 11

Table showing meat condemned from 33 calves slaughtered during 1957.

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Mesenteries
Immaturity	4	4	4	4	4	4
General Oedema	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	5	5	5	5	5	5

The total amount of foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption and destroyed was as follows :—

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat from Slaughterhouses	83	2	1	21
Cheese	—	3	2	22
Butcher's Meat	—	—	1	23
Bacon	—	—	2	10
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	26
Canned and Bottled Goods :—				
Meat	1	2	0	16
Milk and Cream	—	—	—	11
Fish	—	—	3	6
Peas and Beans	—	1	1	26
Tomatoes	—	2	3	26
Pears	—	—	1	25
Pineapples	—	1	0	4
Apricots	—	—	1	19
Peaches	—	—	1	24
Plums	—	1	0	6
Other Fruits	—	—	1	1
Onions	—	—	2	9
Miscellaneous	—	—	2	8
TOTAL				
	85	0	0	3

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954.

39 slaughtermen have had licences renewed and six new licences were granted, making a total of 45.

FOOD PREMISES.

The number and type of food premises in the Borough is summarised below :—

Cafes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Factory and School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Fish Friers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Butchers Shops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Grocers Shops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Greengrocers Shops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Confectioners (including sweet confectionery) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wholesale grocers and provision merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
General Dealers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Fishmongers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Licensed Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Slaughterhouses (including bacon curing factories). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

During the year a systematic inspection of the food premises in the Borough was carried out under the Food Hygiene Regulations with a view to securing improvements to canteens, shops and other food premises to bring them up to the standards required and to attain the more hygienic handling of food.

Co-operation from traders has been good and the work carried out at various premises during the year is listed below.

Internal and external painting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Repairs to walls, ceilings and floors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Repairs to roofs, doors and windows, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Adequate hot water supply provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Additional sinks and wash basins provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Proper provision provided for the storage of open foods so as to prevent contamination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Cloakroom facilities provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Insufficient light and ventilation remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
First Aid outfits provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
“Wash Hands” notices provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Additional storage facilities provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective water closets and urinal accommodation remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water closets screened and marked for sex ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fish Frying apparatus renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulations removed and proper receptacles provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Refrigeration provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty fittings and utensils cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Ice Cream

The whole of the ice cream retailed in the Borough is Pasteurised.

During the year, 54 samples of ice cream manufactured inside and outside the Borough were submitted for bacteriological examination and the following table gives a summary of the results.

	No. of samples taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Produced in the Borough ...	3	3	—	—	—
Produced outside the Borough	51	48	3	—	—
TOTAL ...	54	51	3	—	—

The above results are very satisfactory and it is pleasing to note that no unfavourable results were obtained.

Seven additional premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the sale and storage of ice cream.

Milk Supply.

The following licences have been granted :—

Dealers Licences—Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dealers Licences—Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	147
Supplementary Licences—Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	10
Supplementary Licences—Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	11

95 samples of milk were obtained by this Authority during the year for bacteriological examination and with the exception of one sample, all passed the prescribed tests.

Designation	No. of samples	Tests Applied	Result	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	30	Methylene Blue Phosphatase	30	—
Pasteurised	31	Methylene Blue Phosphatase	31	—
Sterilised	32	Turbidity	32	—
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	2	Methylene Blue	1	1
TOTAL ...	95		94	1

SECTION VII

SECTION VII — PUBLIC CLEANSING

The work covered by this section is for the financial year April 1957 to March 1958.

From the cost statement it will be seen that the net cost of collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is £25,818, an increase of £1,382 over the previous year. The main contributory factor for this increase of expenditure is the increased wages of employees and the heavier cost of maintenance in respect of transport.

Refuse Collection.

The transport used for the collection and disposal of refuse is as follows :—

- 4 S.D. "W" Type 16/18 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipping Freighters.
- 2 Austin lorries.
- 1 Austin covered lorry (waste paper collection)

The collection of refuse despite labour difficulties was on the whole satisfactory. The weight of refuse collected shows a slight increase over the previous year.

Provision of Dustbins.

Dustbins are renewed as a rate charge and bins supplied to new houses are charged for. The total number of bins distributed during the year totalled 1,501, involving an expenditure of £2,509.

Disposal of Refuse.

The disposal of household and trade refuse on the Gospel Oak Tip continues to be by means of controlled tipping. The gross expenditure incurred was £4,269 as against £4,172 during the previous year. The condition of the tip is satisfactory and no infestations have occurred during the year.

The following is a COST STATEMENT for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse for the 12 months ending 31st March, 1958. Figures for the previous year are given in brackets.

		Collection	Disposal	Total
REVENUE ACCOUNT		£	£	£
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE				
(a) Labour	10,837 (10,126)	2,195 (2,229)		13,032 (12,355)
(b) Transport	10,235 (9,371)	701 (705)		10,936 (10,076)
(c) Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings	2,634 (2,971)	1,373 (1,238)		4,007 (4,209)
Total gross expenditure	23,706 (22,468)	4,269 (4,172)		27,975 (26,640)
2. GROSS INCOME	813 (768)	1,344 (1,436)		2,157 (2,204)
3. NET COSTS	*22,893 (21,700)	2,925 (2,736)		25,818 (24,436)
UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	15 5	2 10	18 3	
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	14 6	11	15 5	
6. Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ...	32 6	3 9	36 3	
7. Net cost per 1,000 population ...	£ 577.7	£ 73.8	£ 651.5	
8. Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	2075.7	265.2	2340.9	

* Includes the sum of £2,509 for the provision of new dustbins.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (statute acres)	2,167
Population at 30th June, 1957	39,630
Total refuse collected in tons	14,084
Number of premises from which refuse is collected ...	11,029
Average haul by collecting vehicles to final disposal point	2.5 miles
Total refuse disposed of in tons	15,511
Method of disposal—controlled tipping	100%

STREET CLEANSING

This service has been carried out by two Mechanical Sweepers and seven street orderlies.

The following details of the work of the Mechanical Sweepers are summarised below.

No. of loads collected	Weight of street sweepings deposited on the tip.
651	632 tons

The net cost of street sweeping for the year was £6,600 as against £6,642 during the previous year.

The following is the COST STATEMENT for street and gully cleansing for the 12 months ending March 1958. Figures for the previous year are given in brackets.

Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gully Cleansing	Total
REVENUE ACCOUNT			
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour	3,246	45	3,291
	(3,294)	(9)	(3,303)
(b) Transport	3,351	1,825	5,176
	(3,292)	(933)	(4,225)
(c) Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings	96	7	103
	(61)	(1)	(62)
Total gross expenditure	6,693	1,877	8,570
	(6,647)	(943)	(7,590)
2. GROSS INCOME (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and County Council)	57	5	62
	(5)	(5)	(10)
3. NET COST	6,636	1,872	8,508
	(6,642)	(938)	(7,580)
4. Capital expenditure met from revenue ...	—	—	—
5. Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	869	—	—
	(432)		
6. UNIT COSTS			
(a) Net cost per street mile	153.5	—	—
(b) Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	—	203.5	—
(c) Net cost per 1,000 population ...	166.5	47.2	213.7

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

Mileage of streets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Frequency of cleansing :							
(a) At least once daily	...	...	...	...	...	...	7%
(b) Three to five times weekly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9%
(c) Twice weekly	...	...	...	...	...	...	17%
(d) Once weekly	...	...	...	...	...	...	67%
Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means	...	...	...	...	...	...	58%
Number of street gullies cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1775
Number of gully cleansings during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	9198
Percentage of gully cleansing done by mechanical means	...	...	...	...	...	...	100%

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIAL

A separate collection of waste paper was made from business premises and a modified scheme of house-to-house collection carried out as in the previous year.

The following table shows the tonnage of waste material salvaged during the year ending March 1958 and the income received from same.

SALVAGE RETURN.

								Tonnage Collected	Income
Raw Kitchen Waste	Tons 74	£ 260
Scrap Metal	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	67
Waste Paper	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,011
TOTAL	...	215	1,338						

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